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(54) **Universal sensing edge**

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(73) Proprietor: **MILLER EDGE, INC.**
West Grove, PA 19390 (US)

(72) Inventor: **Miller, Bearge D.**
West Grover,
Pennsylvania 19390 (US)

(74) Representative: **Petraz, Gilberto Luigi et al**
GLP S.r.l.
Piazzale Cavedalis 6/2
33100 Udine (IT)

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to sensing edges for automatic doors and, more particularly, to bilateral sensing edges which can be readily mounted on either side of the door.

[0002] Sensing edges for doors are generally well known. Such sensing edges generally include an elongate sheath in which a force sensing switch (sensor) is positioned. Upon the application of an undesired force to the sheath, the sensor actuates suitable control circuitry for controlling the movement of the door. The sensor, positioned within the sheath, typically comprises a pair of flexible, electrically conductive sheets positioned on the upper and lower sides of a layer of non-conducting foam having a plurality of openings extending therethrough from the upper to the lower side. Upon application of force to the sheath, either or both of the conductive sheets are deflected into electrically conductive engagement with each other through the openings in the layer of foam, to thereby actuate suitable control circuitry for controlling the door.

[0003] The typical sensing edge includes conductors attached to the sensor for transmitting the sensing signal to appropriate control circuitry mounted to one side or the other of the door external to the sensing edge. In a typical sensing edge, the conductors exit the sheath of the sensing edge through an aperture that is located either on the end surface of the sheath or on the top edge or side of the sheath.

[0004] It is very desirable for the conductors to exit from the inside of the sensor edge in order that the conductors be less susceptible to damage and to avoid interference with the door operation. However, a conventional sensing edge that employs an inside exit for the conductor requires the manufacture of both right hand and left hand versions of the sensing edge in order to properly place the conductors going to the control circuitry located on the inside of the door for both right and left handed door control circuitry installations. An additional problem may arise if an installer goes to the job site and, in the middle of an installation, discovers that for some reason the control circuitry must be located on a different side of the door than was originally planned. He must then leave the job site to exchange the sensing edge that is currently in his possession, for another sensing edge which has the conductors placed on the other side of the sensor edge.

[0005] US-A-5.418.342 of the same applicant hereof, discloses a door edge sensing switch which comprises a flexible elbow which extends outwardly from the sheath into a hood which has apertures located on the top surface thereof. The flexible elbow provides for a conductor to exit from either of the apertures at the top of the hood. Moreover, the flexible elbow extends beyond the side surface of the door to which the sensing edge is attached,

requiring a space between the side surface of the door and the door frame for accommodating the elbow and the conductors exiting from the elbow.

[0006] The present invention is directed to a sensing edge for a door for sensing objects that come into contact with the sensing edge during door closing that is compatible with both right hand and left hand door control circuitry installations. The sensing edge in the present invention overcomes the problems inherent in the prior art by providing a means for routing the conductors to either the front side or the back side of the sensing edge after the sensing edge is completely fabricated. Thus a single model of the sensing edge can be used for both left handed and right handed door installations. The result is that only one item need be manufactured for both left and right handed door installations and the installer need only take a single sensing edge to the job site with the assurance that the job requirements can be satisfied even if the installation parameters change during the installation. The ability to route the conductors to either the front side or the back side of the sensing edge makes the sensing edge bilateral.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] Briefly stated, the present invention is a sensing edge for actuating a device to cause a closing door to stop closing upon a force being applied to the sensing edge. The door has a leading edge surface, a first lateral side surface, and a second lateral side surface with the first and second lateral side surfaces oppositely disposed. The sensing edge comprises an elongate sheath positioned adjacent to the leading edge surface of the door and compressible upon application of an external force. The sheath forms a cavity. The sheath has a front side and a back side and first and second oppositely disposed end openings. The front side and back side of the sheath have respective front side and back side apertures extending therethrough. A sensor responsive to an external force applied to the sheath substantially between the first and second openings is positioned within the cavity. The sensor is shorter than the sheath. A plug is also positioned within the cavity proximate to the first end opening of the sheath. The plug has a first surface facing the cavity, second and third surfaces facing respectively the front and back sides of the sheath and a fourth surface facing the first end opening. The plug is positioned, in use, adjacent to one end of the sensor in order to fill the space between the end of the sensor and the first end opening of the sheath; the plug has a size so that its fourth surface is positioned, in use, substantially aligned to the end of the sheath. The plug has a channel structure extending from the first surface through the plug to the second and third surfaces. At least one electrical conductor is in electrical communication with the sensor for connection with a circuit for controlling the actuation of the door when the sensor detects the application of force to the sheath. The conductor extends

through the channel structure from the first surface to one of the second and third surfaces.

[0008] In a first aspect, the sensing edge is characterized in that the front side has a through front side aperture and the back side has a through back side aperture; in that the plug has a channel structure comprising first, second, third and fourth channels extending respectively from the first, second, third and fourth surfaces into the interior of the plug, the first channel being in communication with the second and third channels; and in that the second and third channels are aligned with the front side and back side apertures of said sheath when the plug is positioned within the sheath in order to allow the routing of said conductor from the first channel through one of the second or the third channel so that the conductor may exit from the inside of the sensing edge on either the front side or on back side of the sheath.

[0009] In another aspect, the present invention comprises a sensing edge for actuating a device to cause a closing door to stop closing upon a force being applied to the sensing edge. The door has a leading edge surface, a first lateral side surface and a second lateral side surface with the first and second lateral side surfaces being oppositely disposed. The sensing edge comprises an elongate sheath positioned adjacent to the leading edge surface of the door and compressible upon application of the external force. The sheath forms a cavity, the sheath having a front side and a back side and first and second oppositely disposed end openings. A sensor is positioned within the cavity. The sensor is responsive to an external force applied to the sheath substantially between the first and second openings. At least one electrical conductor is in electrical communication with the sensor for connection with the circuit for controlling the actuation of the door when the sensor detects the application of force to the sheath. A plug is positioned within the cavity proximate to the first end opening of the sheath. The plug has a first surface facing the cavity, second and third surfaces facing respectively the front and back sides of the sheath and a fourth surface facing the first opening. The conductor is at least integrally molded within the plug.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] The foregoing summary, as well as the following detailed description of preferred embodiments of the invention, will be better understood when read in conjunction with the appended drawings. For the purpose of illustrating the invention, there is shown in the drawings embodiments which are presently preferred. It should be understood, however, that the invention is not limited to the precise arrangements and instrumentalities shown. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a front elevational view showing a door construction including a sensing edge in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged partial perspective view of a first end of the sensing edge showing the plug and the sensor in phantom;

FIG. 3 is a partial cross-sectional elevation view of the sensing edge shown in FIG. 2 taken along line 3--3 of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a partial cross-sectional plan view of the sensing edge shown in FIG. 3 taken along line 4--4 of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a partial cross-sectional elevation view similar to FIG. 3 showing a sensing edge in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention; FIG. 6 is a partial cross-sectional plan view similar to FIG. 4 showing a sensing edge in accordance with a third embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0011] Certain terminology is used in the following description for convenience only and is not limiting. The words "right", "left", "upper", and "lower" designate directions to the drawings in which reference is made. The terminology includes the words above specifically mentioned, derivatives thereof and words of similar import.

[0012] Referring to the drawings in detail, wherein like numerals indicate like elements throughout, there is shown in FIGS. 1 through 4 a first preferred embodiment of a sensing edge 10 for actuating a device 47 to cause a closing door 12 to stop closing upon a force being applied to the sensing edge 10, in accordance with the present invention. There is shown in FIG. 1 a doorway 11 provided with the door 12. While the door 12 as illustrated, is an overhead door having a sensing edge 10 in accordance with the present invention along its lower side or leading edge surface 14, it is within the scope and spirit of the invention to incorporate the sensing edge 10 along the edge of any door structure, such as vertically disposed or horizontally moveable doors (not shown) as desired. Moreover, it is understood by those skilled in the art that the sensing edge 10 is not limited to use in connection with only doors, but can be used for other applications, such as automatic windows and gates.

[0013] The door 12 has a leading edge surface 14, a first lateral side surface 16 and a second lateral side surface 18. The first lateral side surface 16 and second lateral side surface 18 extend generally parallel with respect to each other, and are oppositely disposed. The door 12 is generally movably mounted on a track (not shown) which guides the door 12 through a range of motion. While the door 12 is indicated to be mounted on a track it is understood by those skilled in the art that other means of mounting the door 12 in a doorway 11 could be employed, including hinges and levers.

[0014] Referring now to FIG. 2, the sensing edge 10 includes a securing means for fixing or attaching the sensing edge 10 adjacent to the leading edge surface 14 of the door 12. In the embodiment shown, the sensing edge 10 is secured to the door 12 via securing members

13, which extend outwardly from the sensing edge 10 and into suitable complementarily shaped slots in the door 12. Note that the sensing edge 10 may also be secured to the door 12 in any other suitable manner. For instance, the sensing edge 10 may be secured by a single member which extends outwardly from the sensing edge 10 and into a suitably sized groove in the leading edge of the door 14 and secured in the groove by use of a friction fit, adhesive substance or any other conventional securing means (not shown). Moreover, the sensing edge 10 can be secured to the leading edge surface 14 of the door 12 by an adhesive (not shown) applied between the leading edge surface 14 and the peripheral face of the sensing edge 10.

[0015] Referring now to FIGS. 3 and 4, the sensing edge 10 is comprised of an elongate sheath 24, forming a cavity 28, which is compressible upon application of an external force. In the present embodiment, it is preferred that the sheath 24 be advantageously fabricated of a form-retaining, but flexible material, such as rubber. However, it is understood by those skilled in the art, that the sheath can be made of any form-retaining, flexible material, such as elastomeric material. It is preferred that the sheath 24 have a generally constant cross-sectional outline, extending closely along the leading edge surface 14 of the door 12. In the present embodiment, the sheath 24 is of generally of circular cross-section having the bottom and top cut off to form flat surfaces, but may be of any other suitable shape, such as rectangular or semi-circular (not shown).

[0016] Referring now to FIG. 4, the sheath 24 has a first end opening 31 and a second oppositely disposed end opening 32, a front side 27 with a front side aperture 33 and a back side 29 with a back side aperture 35. The sensing edge 10 is secured to the leading edge surface 14 of the door 12 such that the first end opening 31 and the first side surface 16 of the door 12 are generally coplanar and the second end opening 32 and the second side surface 18 of the door 12 are also generally coplanar.

[0017] Referring now to FIGS. 3 and 4, a sensor 36 is positioned within the cavity 28. The sensor 36 is responsive to an external force applied to the sheath 24 substantially between the first and second openings 31, 32. In the first preferred embodiment, the sensor 36 runs substantially the entire length of the sensing edge 10. More particularly, the sensor 36 comprises a first sheet of resiliently compressible material 46 which is positioned within the sheath 24 and includes a first face and a second face. The first face of the first sheet of resiliently compressible material 46 is in engagement or corresponding facing relationship with the top side 26 of the sheath 24. In the first preferred embodiment, the first sheet of resiliently compressible material 46 and succeeding layers and sheets, described hereinafter, are generally sized to complement the internal configuration of the sheath 24. However, it is understood by those skilled in the art, that the first sheet of resiliently compressible material 46 and succeeding layers can be sized as wide or as narrow as

desired, and be virtually of any length for accommodating different structures and uses.

[0018] In the first preferred embodiment the first sheet of resiliently compressible material 46 is constructed of generally soft foam rubber. However, it is understood by those skilled in the art, that the first sheet of resiliently compressible material 46 can be constructed of either closed or open cell foam rubber or of other materials having similar properties.

[0019] Just below (when viewing FIG. 3) the first sheet of resiliently compressible material 46 is a first sheet of flexible, electrically conductive material 48, engaged therewith, having a first and a second face. The first face of the first sheet of flexible, electrically conductive material 48 is in engagement or in corresponding facing relationship with the second face of the first sheet of resiliently compressible material 46.

[0020] In the first preferred embodiment, the first sheet of flexible, electrically conductive material 48, is generally thin and preferably constructed of aluminum or aluminum foil. However, the first sheet of flexible, electrically conductive material 48 can be made of other materials, such as copper or brass.

[0021] The first sheet of flexible, electrically conductive material 48 is in engagement with a layer of non-conductive material 50 having a first face and a second face for spacing apart the first sheet of flexible electrically conductive material 48 and a second sheet of flexible, electrically conductive material 54, described hereinafter. The first face of the layer of non-conductive material 50 is in engagement or corresponding facing relationship with the second face of the first sheet of flexible, electrically conductive material 48.

[0022] The layer of non-conductive material 50 has at least one opening 52 extending therethrough between the first and second faces thereof. As shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, the layer of non-conductive material 50 preferably includes a plurality of spaced openings 52 interspersed along the entire length thereof for allowing the actuation of the sensor 36 by applying pressure thereto and causing the electrically conductive material 48, 54 to make contact. In the present embodiment, it is preferred that the openings 52 be generally oval-shaped in cross-section. However, it is in the spirit and scope of the invention to configure the openings 52 of any geometric shape, such as square or circular.

[0023] The layer of non-conductive material 50 is preferably constructed of generally soft foam rubber. It is understood by those skilled in the art, that the layer of non-conductive material 50 can be constructed of either closed or open cell foam or other materials having similar properties so long as the function of the sensor 36 is achieved.

[0024] The layer of non-conductive material 50 is in engagement with a second sheet of flexible, electrically conductive material 54 having a first face and a second face. The first face of the second sheet of flexible, electrically conductive material 54 is in engagement or in cor-

responding facing relationship with the second face of the layer of non-conductive material 50.

[0025] In the present embodiment, it is preferred that the second sheet of flexible, electrically conductive material 54 be constructed of the same material and configuration as the first sheet of flexible, electrically conductive material 48.

[0026] In engagement with the second sheet of flexible, electrically conductive material 54 is a second sheet of resiliently compressible material 56 having a first face and a second face. The first face of the second sheet of resiliently compressible material 56 is in engagement or corresponding facing relationship with the second face of the second sheet of flexible, electrically conductive material 54. The second sheet of resiliently compressible material 56 is preferably constructed of the same material and configured generally identically to the first sheet of resiliently compressible material 46, except that it has a lesser thickness. However, it is apparent to those skilled in the art, that the first and second sheets of resiliently compressible material 46, 56 can differ in configuration, size and/or material.

[0027] Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, at least one electrical conductor 38 is in electrical communication with the sensor 36 for connection with a circuit (not shown) that forms part of a control device 47 for controlling the actuation of the door 12 when the sensor 36 detects the application of force to the sheath 24. Such control devices 47 are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art, accordingly further description thereof is omitted for purposes of brevity and convenience only and is not limiting. In the first preferred embodiment, the electrical conductor 38 is comprised of first and second electrical conductors or wire 42, 44 encapsulated in a casing 49 and electrically connected to the first and second sheets 48, 54 of the sensor 36, respectively, preferably by soldering at one end thereof. However, it is understood that the first and second electrical conductors 42, 44 can be connected to the first and second sheets 48, 54 by any suitable means, such as welding or crimping.

[0028] In the first preferred embodiment, shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, a plug 40 is positioned within the cavity 28 proximate to the first end opening 31 of the sheath 24. The plug 40 sealingly engages the internal surface of the sheath 24 to provide a fluid impervious barrier so that the sensor 36 is protected from outside elements such as air, water, and other liquid or solid material. The plug 40 has a first surface 19 facing the cavity 28, second and third surfaces 20, 21 facing respectively the front and back sides 27, 29 of the sheath 24 and a fourth surface 22 facing the first end opening 31 of the sheath 24. The plug 40 includes a channel structure 23 extending from the first surface 19 through the plug 40 to the second 20 and third 21 surfaces.

[0029] In the first preferred embodiment it is preferred that the channel structure comprises first, second, and third channels 39, 41 and 43 extending from the first, second and third surfaces 19, 20 and 21 of the plug 40

into the plug 40, respectively. The first channel 39 is in communication with the second 41 and third 43 channels. A fourth channel 45 having a cross sectional area which permits a conductor located within the fourth channel 45 to be recessed below the fourth surface 22 extends from the fourth surface 22, to the first channel 39. The second and third channels 41, 43 are aligned with the front side and back side apertures 33, 35 of the sheath 24 when the plug 40 is positioned within the sheath 24.

[0030] In the first preferred embodiment, the conductor 38 extends through the channel structure 23 from the first surface 19 to one of the second and third surfaces 20, 21. It is preferred that the conductor 38 extends through the first and fourth channels 39, 45 and subsequently is routed through one of the second 41 or third 43 channels. By virtue of the second and third channels 41, 43 being aligned with the front and back side apertures 33, 35 of the sheath 24 the conductor 38 may be chosen to exit the sheath 24 from either the front side of the sheath 27 or the back side of the sheath 29. Therefore, the sensing edge 10 may be installed on a door 12 with the plug 40 proximate to either of the first or second side surfaces of the door 16, 18, thereby making the sensing edge 10 bilateral.

[0031] In the preferred embodiment, a stopping block 25, sealingly engaging the sheath, is positioned proximate to the second end opening of the sheath 32. The stopping block 25, in combination with the plug 40, prevents the weight of the door 12 from activating the sensor 36 when the door makes contact with an intended surface such as the ground or a door frame (not shown). In order not to interfere with the operation of the sensor 36, the plug 40 and the stopping block 25 are positioned within the sheath 24 such that they remain outside the sensing range of the sensor 36. It is generally preferred that the plug 40 and the stopping block 25 be constructed of polyvinyl chloride (PVC). However, it is appreciated by those skilled in the art that the plug 40 and the stopping block 25 may be constructed of any substantially non-compressible substance, such as hardened rubber, stiffened plastic, or synthetic resin.

[0032] In accordance with the first preferred embodiment, the sensing edge 10 may be manufactured for any particular installation with or without knowledge of which side of the door 12 the control device 47 will be mounted. Assuming no knowledge of which side of the door 12 the control device 47 will be mounted the manufacturing assembly steps would comprise: (1) threading one end of the conductor 38 through the first and fourth channels 39, 45 of the plug 40; (2) cutting the sheath 24 and the sensor 36 to length depending upon the specific door 12 dimensions; (3) stripping the conductor wires 42, 44 of the conductor 38 and attaching the wires 42, 44 to the first and second sheets of electrical conductors 48, 54 of the sensor 36; (4) inserting the stopping block 25 into the sheath 24 and sealing the stopping block 25 to the sheath 24; (5) inserting the sensor 36 and plug 40 into the sheath 24; and (6) sealing the plug 40 to the sheath 24. At this

point in the assembly of the sensing edge 10, the conductor 38 extends out from the fourth surface 22 of the plug 40 and sensing edge 10 is ready for installation.

[0033] Completion of the sensing edge 10 assembly is performed following attachment to the door 12, at which time the conductor 38 is threaded through one of the second or third channels 41, 43 depending on whether the control device 47 is on the left or the right hand side of the door 12. Following the threading of the conductor 38 through the second or third channels 41, 43, the fourth channel 45 and the front and back side apertures 33, 35 are sealed with caulking compound (not shown) to prevent the entrance of moisture into the sensing edge 10. The conductor 38 is then electrically connected to the control device 47.

[0034] Assuming the sensing edge 10 is manufactured with knowledge of which side of the door 12 the control device 47 will be mounted, then the threading and sealing steps described in the preceding paragraph can be carried out at the manufacturing site instead of the installation site.

[0035] There is shown second and third preferred embodiments in FIGS. 5 and 6 respectively. The second and third preferred embodiments are similar to the first preferred embodiment, and as such, like element numerals are used for both the first, second and third embodiments except the numerals for the second and third embodiments have been further given the prime and double prime designations respectively. For purposes of brevity and convenience, only those portions of the second and third embodiments which are different from the first embodiment are described hereinafter. The second and third embodiments employ a moulded plug 40', 40" resulting in additional sealing of the cavity 28 from the environment by eliminating the first channel 39 from the plug 40 and consequently, the potential for leakage around the conductor 38.

[0036] Referring now to FIG. 5, the second preferred embodiment comprises a plug 40' in which the conductor 38' is integrally moulded within the plug 40'. It is preferred, in the second embodiment that the moulded conductor 38' extends generally from the first surface 19' of the plug 40' to either the second, third or fourth surfaces 20', 21', 22' of the plug. Accordingly, the selection of a specific plug 40' with the conductor 38' moulded to exit from one of the second, third or fourth surfaces 20', 21', 22' is determined by the location of the control device 47 in a particular door 12 installation. Aside from the channel through which the conductor 38' passes, there are no other channels in the plug 40' made in accordance with the second preferred embodiment.

[0037] The manufacture of the second preferred embodiment is similar to that of the first embodiment, except that knowledge of the location of the control device 47 is preferred. Accordingly, the manufacturing assembly steps would comprise: (1) selecting a specific right or left hand plug 40' and cable 38' suitable for the respective right or left hand installation needed; (2) cutting the

sheath 24' and the sensor 36' to length depending upon the specific door 12 dimensions; (3) stripping the conductor wires 42', 44' of the conductor 38' and attaching the wires 42', 44' to the first and second sheets of electrical conductors 48', 54' of the sensor 36'; (4) inserting the stopping block 25' into the sheath 24' and sealing the stopping block 25' to the sheath 24'; (5) inserting the sensor 36' into the sheath 24' (6) threading the cable 38' through one of the front or back side apertures 33', 35'; (7) inserting the plug 40' into the sheath 24'; (8) sealing the plug 40' to the sheath 24'; and (9) sealing the fourth channel 45' and the front and back side of apertures 33', 35' with a caulking compound. At this point in the assembly of the sensing edge 10', the conductor 38' extends out from one of the plug's 40' second, third or fourth surfaces 20', 21', 22' and the sensing edge 10' is ready for installation.

[0038] Referring now to FIG. 6, a third preferred embodiment is shown having a plug 40", the plug 40" having within it second and third channels 41", 43" extending from the second and third surfaces 20", 21" into the plug 40" and a fourth channel 45" on the fourth surface 22". In the third preferred embodiment, the moulded conductor 38" extends from the first surface 19" of the plug 40" to the fourth surface 22" of the plug 40" and is recessed within the fourth channel 45" and further extends through either the second or third channel 41", 43", thereby allowing the plug 40" to be positioned proximate to either of the first or second side surfaces 16, 18 of the door 12 such that the sensing edge 10' is bilateral. The third embodiment combines features from the first and second embodiments in that the plug 40" and cable 38" are moulded together in the area of the first channel 39", but the installer of the sensing edge 10" still has the option of right or left hand installation by threading the cable 38" through one of the second or third channels 41" or 43". In the case of the third embodiment, the manufacture of the sensing edge 10" is identical to the first embodiment except that the first step of threading the cable 38" through the plug 40" need not be done since the cable 38" is already molded in the plug 40". The installation procedure for the third embodiment is identical to that of the first embodiment.

[0039] The order in which the foregoing steps of assembly of the sensing edge 10 in accordance with the first, second and third embodiments is not pertinent to the present invention. That is, it is understood by those of ordinary skill in the art from this disclosure that the order of the steps of assembly can be varied without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For instance, selecting and cutting the length of the sheath 24 and sensor 36 could be the first step in the assembly process.

[0040] From the foregoing description, it can be seen that the present invention comprises a sensing edge 10 for causing a closing door 12 to open by actuating a device upon force being applied to the sensing edge 10. The sensing edge 10 of the present invention overcomes

the problems inherent in the prior art by first, providing an increased sensing area due to the placement of the conductors 42, 44 at an end opening 30 of the sheath 24, and second, by providing in the first and third embodiments two apertures 33, 35 in the sheath 24 so that an installer of the sensing edge 10 can place the conductors 42, 44 through either one of the apertures 33, 35, thus making the sensing edge 10 bilateral.

[0041] In operation, the electrical conductors or wires 42, 44 are connected to a circuit (not shown) for controlling the actuation of a device 47 and/or for controlling the operation of the door 12 in response to the application of force to the sheath 24. Specifically, upon the application of force to the exterior surface of the sheath 24, a portion of at least one of the first and second sheets of flexible, electrically conductive material 48, 54 deflects into at least one of the openings 52 in the layer of non-conductive material 50 and makes electrical contact between the first and second sheets of flexible, electrically conductive material 48, 54 to thereby complete or enable the circuit to actuate the device and/or control the operation of the door 12.

[0042] It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes could be made to the embodiments described above. It is understood, therefore, that this invention is not limited to the particular embodiments disclosed, but it is intended to cover modifications having the features defined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. A sensing edge (10) to be coupled to a door (12) and connected to a control device (47) to cause said door (12) to stop closing upon an external force being applied to the sensing edge (10), wherein said door (12) has a leading edge surface (14), a first side surface (16) and a second side surface (18), the first and second side surfaces (16, 18) being oppositely disposed, the sensing edge (10) comprising:

- an elongate sheath (24) able to be positioned adjacent to the leading edge surface (14) of said door (12), said sheath (24) being compressible upon application of said external force, forming a cavity (28) and having a front side (27), a back side (29) and first and second oppositely disposed end openings (31, 32);
- a sensor (36) positioned within said cavity (28), said sensor (36) being responsive to said external force applied to said sheath (24) substantially between said first and second end openings (31, 32), said sensor (36) being shorter than said sheath (24);
- a plug (40) fabricated of one piece and positioned within said cavity (28) proximate to said first end opening (31) of said sheath (24), said plug (40) having a first surface (19) facing said

cavity (28), second and third surfaces (20, 21) facing respectively said front and back sides (27, 29) of said sheath (24) and a fourth surface (22) facing said first end opening (31), said plug (40) being positioned, in use, adjacent to one end of said sensor (36) in order to fill the space between said end of the sensor (36) and said first end opening (31) of the sheath (24); said plug (40) having a size so that its fourth surface (22) is positioned, in use, substantially aligned to the end of said sheath (24); and

- at least one electrical conductor (38) in electrical communication with said sensor (36) for connection with said control device (47) for controlling actuation of said door (12) when said sensor (36) detects application of said external force to said sheath (24), said electrical conductor (38) extending from said sensor (36) through said first channel (39),

characterized in that

- said front side (27) has a through front side aperture (33) and said back side (29) has a through back side aperture (35);
- **in that** said plug (40) has a channel structure (23) comprising first, second, third and fourth channels (39, 41, 43, 45) extending respectively from the first, second, third and fourth surfaces (19, 20, 21, 22) into the interior of the plug (40), the first channel (39) being in communication with said second and third channels (41, 43);
- and **in that** said second and third channels (41, 43) are aligned with said front side and back side apertures (33, 35) of said sheath (24) when the plug (40) is positioned within the sheath (24) in order to allow the routing of said conductor (38) from said first channel (39) through one of said second (41) or said third (43) channel so that the conductor (38) may exit from the inside of the sensing edge on either the front side (27) or on back side (29) of the sheath (24).

2. The sensing edge as recited in claim 1, wherein the fourth channel (45) has a cross sectional area which permits the conductor (38) to be recessed below the fourth surface (22).
3. The sensing edge as recited in claim 1, wherein the end openings (31, 32) of the sheath (24) are generally coplanar with the first and second side surfaces (16, 18) of the door (12) when the sheath (24) is positioned adjacent the leading edge surface (14) of the door (12).
4. The sensing edge as recited in claim 1, wherein the plug (40) is made of a substantially non-compressible material, the plug (40), in combination with a stop-

ping block (25) positioned proximate to the second end opening (32) of the sheath (24) preventing the sensor (36) from detecting an external force to the sheath (24) when the sensing edge (10) makes contact with only an intended surface.

5. The sensing edge as recited in claim 1, wherein the plug (40) is sealed to the sheath (24).
6. A sensing edge as recited in claim 1, wherein a portion of the conductor (38) is integrally molded within the plug (40).
7. The sensing edge as recited in claim 6, wherein the conductor (38) extends through one of the second and third channels (41, 43) without being molded to the one second and third channel therefore allowing the plug (40) to be positioned proximate either of the first and second side surfaces (16, 18) of the door (12) such that the sensing edge (10) is bilateral.

Patentansprüche

1. Fühlleiste (10) zur Befestigung an einem Tor (12) und verbunden mit einer Steuervorrichtung (47), um das Tor (12) dazu zu veranlassen, einen Schließvorgang abubrechen, wenn eine externe Kraft auf die Fühlleiste (10) ausgeübt wird, wobei das Tor (12) eine Vorderkantenfläche (14), eine erste Seitenfläche (16) und eine zweite Seitenfläche (18) aufweist, wobei die erste und die zweite Seitenfläche (16, 18) entgegengesetzt zueinander angeordnet sind, und wobei die Fühlleiste (10) aufweist:

eine längliche Hülse (24), die zur Anordnung neben der Vorderkantenfläche (14) des Tors (12) ausgelegt ist, wobei die Hülse (24) durch Anwendung einer externen Kraft komprimierbar ist, einen Hohlraum (28) bildet und eine Vorderseite (27), eine Rückseite (29) sowie erste und zweite, entgegengesetzt zueinander angeordnete Endöffnungen (31, 32) aufweist, einen Sensor (36), der innerhalb des Hohlraums (28) angeordnet ist, wobei der Sensor (36) auf die externe Kraft reagiert, die auf die Hülse (24) im wesentlichen zwischen der ersten und der zweiten Endöffnung (31, 32) ausgeübt wird, und wobei der Sensor (36) kürzer als die Hülse (24) ist, einen Stöpsel (40), der einstückig hergestellt ist und innerhalb des Hohlraums (28) in der Nähe der ersten Endöffnung (31) der Hülse (24) angeordnet ist, wobei der Stöpsel (40) eine erste, dem Hohlraum (28) zugewandte Fläche (19), eine zweite und eine dritte, jeweils der Vorder- bzw. Rückseite (27, 29) der Hülse (24) zugewandte Fläche (20, 21) und eine vierte, der er-

sten Endöffnung (31) zugewandte Fläche (22) aufweist, und wobei der Stöpsel (40) in Gebrauch neben einem Ende des Sensors (36) angeordnet ist, um den Raum zwischen dem Ende des Sensors (36) und der ersten Endöffnung (31) der Hülse (24) auszufüllen, wobei der Stöpsel (40) so bemessen ist, daß seine vierte Fläche (22) in Gebrauch im wesentlichen ausgerichtet auf das Ende der Hülse (24) angeordnet ist, und wenigstens einen elektrischen Leiter (38) in elektrischer Verbindung mit dem Sensor (36) zum Verbinden mit der Steuervorrichtung (47) zum Steuern des Betriebs des Tors (12), wenn der Sensor (36) die Ausübung der externen Kraft auf die Hülse (24) erfaßt, wobei der elektrische Leiter (38) von dem Sensor (36) durch den ersten Kanal (39) verläuft,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß

die Vorderseite (27) eine Vorderseiten-Durchgangsöffnung (33) und die Rückseite (29) einen Rückseiten-Durchgangsöffnung (35) aufweist, der Stöpsel (40) eine Kanalstruktur (23) mit einem ersten, einem zweiten, einem dritten und einem vierten Kanal (39, 41, 43, 45) aufweist, die jeweils von der ersten, der zweiten, der dritten bzw. der vierten Fläche (19, 20, 21, 22) in das Innere der Hülse (40) verlaufen, wobei der erste Kanal (39) mit dem zweiten und dem dritten Kanal (41, 43) kommuniziert, und der zweite und der dritte Kanal (41, 43) auf die Vorderseiten- und die Rückseiten-Öffnung (33, 35) der Hülse (24) ausgerichtet sind, wenn der Stöpsel (40) innerhalb der Hülse (24) angeordnet ist, um die Führung des Leiters (38) von dem ersten Kanal (39) durch den zweiten (41) oder den dritten (43) Kanal zu ermöglichen, so daß der Leiter (38) aus dem Inneren der Fühlleiste entweder auf der Vorderseite (27) oder auf der Rückseite (29) der Hülse (24) austreten kann.

2. Fühlleiste nach Anspruch 1, wobei der vierte Kanal (45) eine Querschnittsfläche aufweist, die dem Leiter (38) ermöglicht, unter der vierten Fläche (22) zurückgesetzt zu sein.
3. Fühlleiste nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Endöffnungen (31, 32) der Hülse (24) generell planparallel mit der ersten und der zweiten Seitenfläche (16, 18) des Tors (12) liegen, wenn die Hülse (24) neben der Vorderkantenfläche (14) des Tors (12) angeordnet ist.
4. Fühlleiste nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Stöpsel (40) aus im wesentlichen nichtkompressiblem Material hergestellt ist, und der Stöpsel (40) in Kombination mit einem Begrenzungsblock (25), der in der Nähe der zweiten Endöffnung (32) der Hülse (24) angeordnet ist, den Sensor (36) daran hindert, eine ex-

terne Kraft auf die Hülse (24) zu erfassen, wenn die Fühlleiste (10) nur mit einer vorgesehenen Fläche in Kontakt kommt.

5. Fühlleiste nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Stöpsel (40) in der Hülse (24) abgedichtet ist 5
6. Fühlleiste nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein Abschnitt des Leiters (38) einstückig mit der Hülse (40) gegossen ist. 10
7. Fühlleiste nach Anspruch 6, wobei der Leiter (38) durch, den zweiten oder den dritten Kanal (41, 43) verläuft, ohne mit diesem vergossen zu sein, wodurch ermöglicht wird, daß der Stöpsel (40) neben 15 entweder der ersten oder der zweiten Seitenfläche (16, 18) des Tors (12) angeordnet ist, so daß die Fühlleiste (10) zweiseitig ist

Revendications

1. Bordure détectrice (10) destinée à être couplée à une porte (12) et reliée à un dispositif de contrôle (47) conçu pour arrêter la fermeture de ladite porte (12) en cas d'application d'une force externe sur la bordure détectrice (10), ladite porte (12) ayant une surface de bordure principale (14), une première surface latérale (16) et une seconde surface latérale (18), la première et la seconde surfaces latérales (16, 18), étant disposées à l'opposé l'une de l'autre, la bordure détectrice (10) comprenant: 20
 - une gaine allongée (24) pouvant être placée à côté de la surface de bordure principale (14) de ladite porte (12), ladite gaine (24) pouvant se comprimer sous l'application de ladite force externe, en formant une cavité (28) et présentant un côté avant (27), un côté arrière (29) et une première et une seconde ouvertures d'extrémités (31, 32), disposées à l'opposé l'une de l'autre ; 25
 - un capteur (36) placé à l'intérieur de ladite cavité (28), ledit capteur (36) pouvant réagir à ladite force externe appliquée à ladite gaine (24) essentiellement entre lesdites première et seconde ouvertures d'extrémité (31, 32), ledit capteur (36) étant plus court que ladite gaine (24) ; 30
 - un bouchon (40) fabriqué d'une seule pièce et placé à l'intérieur de ladite cavité (28), à proximité de ladite première ouverture d'extrémité (31) de ladite gaine (24), ledit bouchon (40) ayant une première surface (19) faisant face à ladite cavité (28), une seconde et une troisième surfaces (20, 21) faisant respectivement face auxdits côtés avant et arrière (27, 29) de ladite gaine (24) et une quatrième surface (22) faisant face à ladite première ouverture d'extrémité 35

(31), ledit bouchon (40) étant placé, à l'utilisation, à côté d'une extrémité dudit capteur (36), afin de combler l'espace entre ladite extrémité du capteur (36) et ladite première ouverture d'extrémité (31) de la gaine (24) ; ledit bouchon (40) ayant une dimension telle que sa quatrième surface (22) se trouve, à l'utilisation, sensiblement alignée sur l'extrémité de ladite gaine (24) ; et
 - au moins un conducteur électrique (38) en liaison électrique avec ledit capteur (36) pour le raccorder audit dispositif de contrôle (47) destiné à contrôler le mouvement de ladite porte (12) lorsque ledit capteur (36) détecte l'application de ladite force externe sur ladite gaine (24), ledit conducteur électrique (38) s'étirant depuis ledit capteur (36) à travers ledit premier canal (39),

caractérisé en ce que:

- ledit côté avant (27) comporte une ouverture latérale avant traversante (33) et ledit côté arrière (29) comporte une ouverture latérale arrière traversante (35);
 - ledit bouchon (40) présente une structure à canaux (23) comprenant des premier, deuxième, troisième et quatrième canaux (39, 41, 43, 45) s'étirant respectivement depuis les première, deuxième, troisième et quatrième surfaces (19, 20, 21, 22) vers l'intérieur du bouchon (40), le premier canal (39) étant en communication avec lesdits deuxième et troisième canaux (41, 43) ;
 - et en ce que lesdits deuxième et troisième canaux (41, 43) sont alignés sur lesdites ouvertures latérales avant et arrière (33, 35) de ladite gaine (24) lorsque le bouchon est placé à l'intérieur de la gaine (24), afin de permettre l'acheminement dudit conducteur (38) depuis ledit premier canal (38), à travers l'un desdits deuxième (41) et troisième (43) canaux, de sorte que le conducteur (38) puisse déboucher de l'intérieur de la bordure détectrice soit du côté avant (27), soit du côté arrière (29) de la gaine (24).
2. Bordure détectrice selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le quatrième canal (45) a une zone de coupe qui permet au conducteur (38) d'être en retrait sous la quatrième surface (22).
 3. Bordure détectrice selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle les ouvertures d'extrémité (31, 32) de la gaine (24) se trouvent généralement dans le même plan que les première et seconde surfaces latérales (16, 18) de la porte (12) lorsque la gaine (24) est placée à côté de la surface de bordure principale (14) de la porte (12).

4. Bordure détectrice selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le bouchon (40) est à base d'un matériau sensiblement non compressible, le bouchon (40), associé à un bloc d'arrêt (25) placé à proximité de la seconde ouverture d'extrémité (32) de la gaine (24), empêchant le capteur (36) de détecter une force externe sur la gaine (24) lorsque la bordure détectrice (10) n'entre qu'intentionnellement en contact avec une surface.
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5. Bordure détectrice selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la bouchon (40) est scellé à la gaine (24).
6. Bordure détectrice selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle une partie du conducteur (38) est entièrement moulée dans le bouchon (40).
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7. Bordure détectrice selon la revendication 6, dans laquelle le conducteur (38) s'étire à travers l'un des deuxième et troisième canaux (41, 43) sans être moulé dans le second ou le troisième canal, permettant ainsi au bouchon (40) d'être placé à proximité de l'une ou l'autre des première et seconde surfaces latérales (16, 18) de la porte (12), de sorte que la bordure détectrice (10) soit bilatérale.
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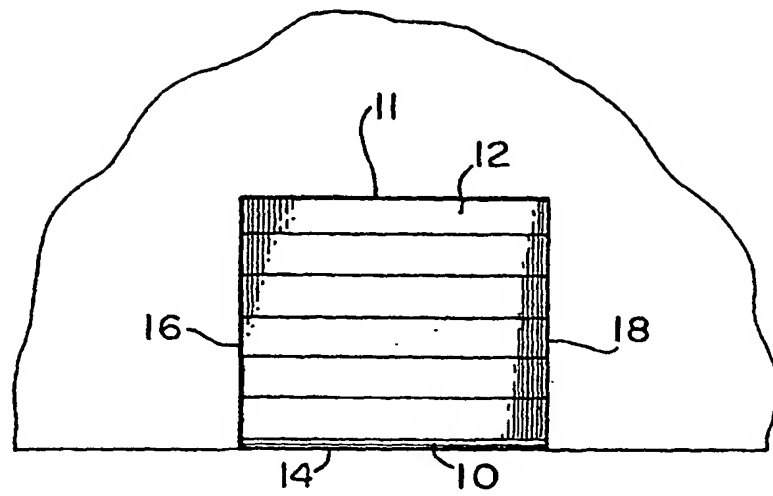


FIG. 1

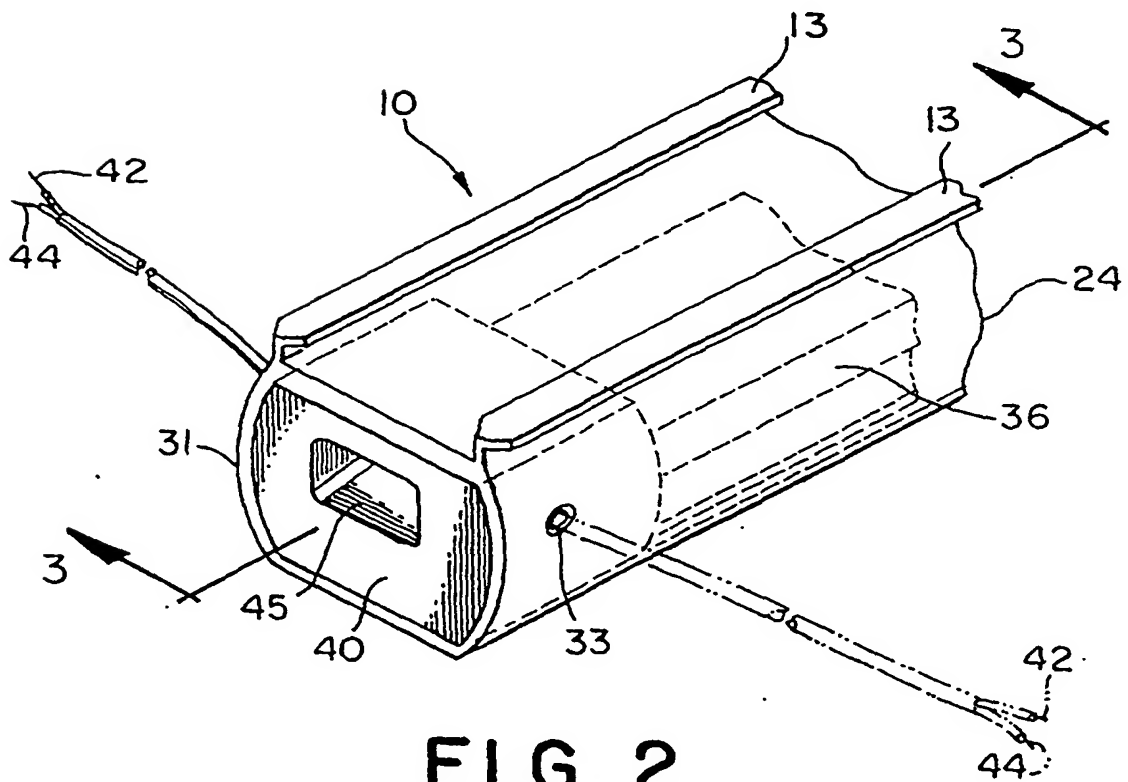


FIG. 2

